AMENDMENTS

NO AMENDMENTS IN THIS RESPONSE

Claims 1-12 were previously cancelled. Claims 13-37 remain pending.

13. (Previously Added) A composition that reduces intraperitoneal carbonyl-stress state during peritoneal dialysis, comprising a carbonyl compound-trapping agent as an active ingredient in combination with a peritoneal dialysate.

14. (Previously Added) The composition of claim 13, wherein the carbonyl compound-trapping agent is immobilized on an insoluble carrier.

15. (Previously Added) The composition of claim 13, wherein the carbonyl compound-trapping agent is to be mixed with the peritoneal dialysate.

16. (Previously Added) The composition of claim 13, wherein the carbonyl compound-trapping agent is chosen from aminoguanidine, pyridoxamine, hydrazine, biguanide compound, SH group containing compound, and derivatives of these.

17. (Previously Added) The composition of claim 13, wherein the carbonyl compound-trapping agent is an agent inhibiting Maillard reaction.

18. (Previously Added) The composition of claim 13, wherein the carbonyl compound-trapping agent is a compound insoluble in the peritoneal dialysate and capable of adsorbing carbonyl compounds.

19. (Previously Added) An adsorbent cartridge that traps carbonyl compounds within a peritoneal dialysate, wherein the cartridge is filled with a carbonyl compound-trapping agent.

20. (Previously Added) A method for preparing a peritoneal dialysate having a reduced carbonyl compound content, the method comprising passing a peritoneal dialysate through an adsorbent cartridge that traps carbonyl compounds within a peritoneal dialysate, wherein the cartridge is comprised of the carbonyl compound-trapping agent.

21. (Previously Added) A method for preparing a peritoneal dialysate having a reduced carbonyl compound content, the method comprising:

(a) contacting the peritoneal dialysate with a carbonyl compound-trapping agent;, and

(b) separating the peritoneal dialysate from the carbonyl compound-trapping agent.

22. (Previously Added) A peritoneal dialysate comprising a carbonyl compound-trapping agent.

23. (Previously Added) The peritoneal dialysate of claim 22, wherein the peritoneal dialysate further comprises a reducing sugar and is placed in a container comprising a first compartment and a second compartment, wherein the first compartment contains the reducing sugar and the second compartment contains the carbonyl compound-trapping agent.

24. (Previously Added) The peritoneal dialysate of claim 22, wherein the carbonyl compound-trapping agent is administered into the intraperitoneal cavity.

25. (Previously Added) A method for improving carbonyl-stress state in a peritoneal-dialysis patient, wherein said method comprises administering a carbonyl-trapping agent to said patient.

26. (Previously Added) A method for improving carbonyl-stress state in a peritoneal-dialysis patient, wherein said method comprises adding a carbonyl-trapping agent to a peritoneal dialysate.

27. (Previously Added) A method, comprising:

passing a peritoneal dialysate through an adsorbent cartridge comprised of a carbonyl compound-trapping agent;

allowing carbonyl compounds to be trapped by the agent thereby reducing carbonyl compounds in the peritoneal dialysate.

28. (Previously Added) The method of claim 13, wherein the carbonyl compound-trapping agent is chosen from activated charcoal, guanidine, aminoguanidine, biguanide, cysteine, and albumin.

29. (Previously Added) A method, comprising:

passing a peritoneal dialysate through an adsorbent cartridge;

allowing the peritoneal dialysate to remain in contact with the adsorbent cartridge for a period of time and under conditions so as to allow carbonyl compounds present in the peritoneal dialysate to bind to the adsorbent cartridge;

recovering peritoneal dialysate having a reduced carbonyl compound content as compared to peritoneal dialysate entering the adsorbent cartridge.

30. (Previously Added) The method of claim 29, wherein the absorbent cartridge is comprised of aminoguanidine.

31. (Previously Added) The method of claim 29, wherein the absorbent cartridge is comprised of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-4-oxo-thiazolidin-5-yl-acetanilide.

32. (Previously Added) The method of claim 29, wherein the absorbent cartridge is comprised of a guanidine derivative.

33. (Previously Added) The method of claim 32, wherein the guanidine derivative is methylguanidine.

34. (Previously Added) The method of claim 29, wherein the absorbent cartridge is comprised of a hydrazine derivative.

35. (Previously Added) The method of claim 34, wherein the hydrazine derivative is sulfonylhydrazine.

36. (Previously Added) The method of claim 29, wherein the absorbent cartridge is comprised of a compound chosen from pyrazolone, triazole, thiazoline, oxazole, pyridine, pyrimidine, benzothiazole, benzopyran, hydrazine, hydroquinone, benzoic acid, pyrrolonaphthyridinium, pyridoxamine, glutathione, cysteine, or N-acetylcysteine.

37. (Previously Added) The method of claim 29, wherein the absorbent cartridge comprises a composition chosen from activated charcoal, silica gel, alumina, and calcium carbonate